

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 19th June, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 12th June, states that a rumour is said to be prevalent at Peshawar to the effect that the Amír of Kabul has sent Abdul Subhán Khán of Balkh to the Czar with a despatch requesting His Majesty to continue his aid to him and stating that he does not trust the British Government, which has located his enemy Aiyub Khán at Ráwalpindi and which is likely soon to make him an heir to the throne of Kabul. But evidently the rumour is quite unfounded. When Aiyub Khán surrendered himself to the British Government, the Amír expressed great joy at his surrender. Hence it is impossible that His Highness should have changed his mind in so short a time. There is no doubt that he has got rid of a powerful rival by Aiyub Khán's surrender. The British Government will never appoint Aiyub Khán the ruler of Kabul during Abdul Rahman Khán's lifetime, though it may place him on the throne after the Amír's death. On the occasion of his late visit to Simla the editor had an interview with General Amír Mubammad Khán, the Kabul envoy, which convinced him of the existence of cordial friendship between the Amír and the British Government.

Circulation,  
63 copies.



Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 15th June, publishes a letter received by the editor from Munshi Muhammad Nusrat Ali, the Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association at Lucknow. The writer says that the Urdu pamphlet, which is in the form of a dialogue between one Faridu-l-din and one Ram Bakhsh, and copies of which have been distributed among the people by the promoters of the National Congress, is seditious and calculated to estrange the hearts of the people from Government. In the pamphlet a Government official is represented as a tyrant and oppressor, and Her Majesty, who is merely styled a Rani, as ignorant. The disadvantages of despotic government are referred to and shown to characterize British rule in this country, and the people are advised to hope for the establishment of representative government, the advantages of which are explained to them. Obviously the object of the author is to make the people dissatisfied with the present state of things and to induce them to ask for representative government. Faridu-l-din asks Ram Bakhsh to explain the contents of the pamphlet to his neighbours, who are desired to explain them to their friends, and so on. The promoters of the National Congress wish to sow the seeds of sedition broadcast in the country in this way. If such pamphlets are allowed to be circulated among the people, serious consequences are sure to follow. Government should give its attention to the seditious pamphlet above referred to.

Rafah-i-Am Association  
of Lucknow and the National  
Congress.

The same paper states that it has been alleged that the introduction of representative government or the appointment of the members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council by popular election could not be injurious to those classes who are numerically weaker than other classes even if there were ill-feeling between them. But persons who hold this view are mistaken, as will be perceived from the proceedings of a late meeting of the Rafah-i-Am Association of Lucknow. The names of nine members who were opposed to the National Congress were struck off from the list of members at a late meeting. As



the Bengali members and others of the same class command a majority of votes in the Association, they had no difficulty in passing a resolution for the removal of the nine members above referred to. It will be a sad day when the elective system is extended to the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, says that

Circulation,  
220 copies.

The National Congress natives who desire to obtain honours and titles. and titles from Government have to gain the good will of Government officers with great difficulty. They have to send trays of fruits to officers, lend them their carriages and horses, contribute to their memorial funds, and so forth. But at present natives can easily obtain high places in darbars and get titles by simply declaring themselves against the National Congress, as will be perceived from the case of the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbār*. Persons who want honours and titles should not lose this golden opportunity.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th June, says

Circulation,  
180 copies.

Mr. A. O. Hume.

that Mr. Hume, who has lately been a bitter opponent of despotic government and a strong advocate of representative government, was himself, when in Government service, the worst type of a despotic ruler. The statement of the *Najmu-l-Akhbār* is sure to be supported by men acquainted with his proceedings as Magistrate of Etāwah. He caused each of the three markets established at Etāwah, Jaswantnagar, and Phaphund in his time to be named Hume ganj. Similarly, the Government High School at Etāwah was called the Hume's High School. The institution should have been called the Victoria High School. But the fact is that Mr. Hume wants to introduce a new form of government with a view to obliterating Her Majesty's name and substituting his name in its place. The inhabitants of Auraiya applied to Mr. Whiteway, the late Collector of Etāwah, for permission to call the market established by them ~~the~~ Whiteway ganj, but Mr. Whiteway had the good sense to tell them that they had better give the name of some respectable man from among themselves to the market. Similarly, he intended to call the market which he desired to



establish at Etáwah the Náyaganj (new market) and not Whitewayganj. It is well known that Mr. Hume brought undue pressure to bear upon traders to leave their old shops and take new ones in Humeganj. The then Lieutenant-Governor happening to pay a visit to Etáwah at that time, the traders assembled in the street at His Honor's arrival and complained of Mr. Hume's high-handedness as His Honor passed them. The Lieutenant-Governor asked Mr. Hume what the men said, but Mr. Hume replied that they only blessed His Honor. Mr. Hume used to hold a fair every year, and in order to encourage traders who brought their things to the fair, he pressed the nobility and gentry of the district to make purchases from them. The fair was of course put a stop to as soon as Mr. Hume left Etáwah. He has always been an opponent of Musalmáns. He did not establish a single Urdu halkabandi school throughout the district, and ordered only Hindi to be taught even in the tahsili school at Etáwah.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) has lately begun to publish a series of articles with a view to reviewing Sir Auckland Colvin's speeches delivered since his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces and drawing attention to the good sentiments expressed in them. In the issue of the 18th June the *Oudh Akhbár* reviews His Honor's speech at the Allahabad Free School.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samádhár* (Allahabad), of the 18th June, in an article headed "Injustice," refers to the pamphlet, called "Is India to perish from the Sin of English men?" published by Mr. Dyer, the editor of the London *Sentinel*, gives the substance of Mr. Dyer's letter published in an English newspaper of Bombay on the system of procuring women for European soldiers for immoral purposes, and remarks that Magistrates are expected to provide young and handsome women procured from among the wives and daughters of peasants. What has become of the vaunted

Providing of women for  
European soldiers for im-  
moral purposes.



modesty and justice of Government? It has been said by an author that a man loses his reason when his ruin approaches. Does not Government know that such sinful proceedings are very injurious to the existence of British rule in this country? Can natives still consider the Government a paternal Government? Certainly not. If the Government itself exercises tyranny and oppression, the people are helpless, but Providence will do them justice. Government had better put a stop to the evil practice above referred to.

The *Bhadrat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 15th June, commenting upon the same subject, says that

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The same.

the system under which prostitutes are provided for European regiments has long been in force. Such prostitutes are made to reside in cantonments and are examined by Doctors at fixed intervals of time; if they are found to suffer from any venereal disease, they are sent to lock-hospitals for treatment. But the orders lately issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the subject have led the people to suspect that efforts will be made to procure respectable women also for European soldiers. The suspicions of the people do not seem to be unfounded, because the Commander-in-Chief makes no special mention of professional prostitutes in his letter, but requires good-looking women to be provided, and because Magistrates are directed to give help in the matter. If the Commander-in-Chief really means that respectable women also should be procured for European regiments, his orders are a disgrace to the British Government and cannot be too strongly condemned. The protection of the chastity of their women is one of those great blessings of British rule for which the people are very thankful to Government and pray for the permanent establishment of that rule in this country. It is to be hoped that if the orders of the Commander-in-Chief are calculated to tamper with the chastity of native women, they will soon be cancelled; otherwise great dissatisfaction will spread among the people.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 13th and 14th June, quotes extracts from Mr. Dyer's

The same.

letter published in the *Bombay Guardian*, and says that no person could dream that a civilised



and Christian Government like the British, which has appointed chaplains on good pay to give spiritual instruction to its officials and has built churches at a heavy cost, would ever tolerate such a disgraceful state of things. If the charges are false, Government should deny them; but if they are well founded, the Viceroy should take no food until he has remedied the evil. It is a matter of satisfaction that the attention of Parliament has been drawn to the subject, and it is to be hoped that the abominable practice will soon be put a stop to and the authors of it severely chastised.

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 16th June, in continuation of the article headed "Government and the people" published in the previous issue, complains of the heavy cost of litigation. A suitor has to pay the court-fee, the process-fee, and the pleader's fee. The court-fee is charged at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value of a suit. Government has fixed the pleader's fee at 5 per cent., but pleaders generally take more than the fixed fee, particularly in petty suits. Suppose a man institutes a suit of the value of Rs. 20. He has to engage two pleaders, in order that he may be sure of the attendance of at least one of them at the time of hearing, and has to pay them Rs. 20 each. In this way the entire cost of the suit is not likely to be less than Rs. 70! The same will be the cost of an appeal! Setting aside other expenses, the court-fee is high and should be reduced, especially as the income derived from it greatly exceeds the cost of the maintenance of the Judicial Department.

Circulation,  
181 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 16th and 17th June, sympathizes with uncovenanted European officials in their heavy loss from the fall in exchange, but does not think that they are justified in demanding payment of their pensions in England at the rate of 2 shillings per rupee. Government never promised to pay their pensions at that rate, and the payment of their pensions at that rate would greatly increase the public expenditure. The



*Hindustan* advises them not to return to England after their retirement, but to settle down in the hills in this country, where the climate is all that could be desired and the European population is increasing every day. In that case they would avoid the loss from the depreciation of silver, and their permanent residence here would be beneficial to this country. They should also agitate for the introduction of a gold currency in India.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 13th June, says that the British system of administration in this country may be beneficial to Englishmen, but is not so to natives. In fact the system is found to be injurious to the people in many respects. Englishmen pride themselves on their justice, cleverness, and power, and think that no other nation would be able to maintain its sway over this country; but they labour under a false hallucination. The continuance of British rule in this country is due more to the loyalty of natives than to the strength of the British Government. The natives are naturally a very loyal people, inasmuch as their religion teaches them to consider a king the shadow of God on earth. However, it rests with Government to keep natives loyal. If Government continues to follow its present selfish policy, difficulties are sure to arise sooner or later. The *Subodh Sindhu* then refers to the article of the *Goa Punch* in which the British administration in India is contrasted with the Portuguese administration in Goa, and says that the people are more happy and contented under Portuguese rule. In British India the condition of even cultivators who provide grain for the whole population is very unsatisfactory. They live in great poverty, having nothing beyond standing crops to fall back upon, and the illegal extortions of official underlings add to their miseries. The Portuguese Government takes great interest in promoting the welfare of all classes of its subjects. Justice is dispensed with promptitude in Goa, while in British India cases are frequently adjourned, to the great inconvenience of the parties concerned.

Circulation,  
200 copies.



Circulation,  
181 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th June, writing from Muttra, says that during his short stay at the railway-station at Kásganj, Etah, he heard a strange story of police oppression. On the 16th May, at Kásganj, a Muhammadan police constable went to the shop of a good-looking boy of the Bania caste, annoyed him, and desired to take him to the police-station for immoral purposes, but the boy told the constable to leave his shop. The constable pulled the boy down from his shop, severely beat him, and also ill-treated his father, who came to his rescue from his own shop situated at a short distance from the boy's. Other shopkeepers in the street interfered and prevented an affray. The constable went to the police-station, but immediately returned, accompanied by a number of other constables and village chaukidars, who beat the boy and a Patwa, his neighbour, and sent them to the police-station. The constables then beat the boy's father and ill-treated other shopkeepers in the street. Many persons shut up their shops through fear. Some men went to the railway-station in order to report the matter to the Magistrate at Etah by telegraph. But the Sub-Inspector of Police arrived at the station, prevented them from sending the message, arrested them and took them to the police-station, where they were detained for four hours. However, a message was subsequently sent to the Magistrate, and a criminal prosecution has been instituted against the police. The Magistrate is said to be a very just man, but the shopkeepers are afraid that justice may not be done them, inasmuch as all the officials at Etah and Kásganj are Musalmáns, and the case has been made over to a Muhammadan Magistrate for trial. The editor observes that he cannot say how far the statement of the correspondent is well founded, but urges that an example should be made of the Sub-Inspector and the constables if they are guilty.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroos* (Bijnor), of the 14th June, urges that educational authorities should encourage the perusal of good vernacular newspapers by students, on the ground that the study of



such newspapers would greatly improve their style and add to their stock of knowledge. If the suggestion were adopted, newspapers would publish articles specially suited to students.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th June, publishes a picture in which India is represented as a native reduced to a mere skeleton and the British Government as a young European. The letter-press is a small Urdu monody, in which India tells England that it (India) is in great distress and that life has become a burden to it, while England enjoys every ease and comfort and is so hard-hearted that it feels no sympathy for India.

Circulation,  
162 copies.

The *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th June, states on the authority of the *Riyāzu-l-Akhdār* of Gorakhpur that the editor of the latter newspaper was struck with a stick by some man or men at night, while returning home from a Deputy Collector's house at Gorakhpur. The editor was severely hurt and showed his clothes, covered with blood, to the Magistrate, who told him to prosecute his assailants. It would appear that the editor had made himself unpopular with police officials there by severely criticising their proceedings.

Circulation,  
298 copies.

The *Oudh Akhdār* (Lucknow), of the 16th June, referring to the attack committed on the editor of the *Riyāzu-l-Akhdār* on the 5th idem, asks the Local Government to give its attention to the unfortunate incident; otherwise the independence of newspapers will suffer from such attacks on editors.

The same.

The *Sārma-i-Rozār* (Agra), of the 16th June, says that Bhagwān Dās, a Sub-Inspector of Police, who is a resident of Agra, has been employed as peshkar in the office of District Superintendent of Police at Agra for the last five years against rules issued by the Inspector-General of Police. The editor received frequent complaints against the Sub-Inspector, but none of them was a serious one. But

Circulation,  
258 copies.

Alleged misbehaviour of  
Bhagwān Dās, a Sub-In-  
spector of Police at Agra.



now a criminal prosecution has been instituted against him, under sections 500, 504, and 506 of the Penal Code, by Mirza Muhammed Ali Beg, a head constable. The Inspector-General of Police had better transfer the Sub-Inspector from the post of peshkar, so that he may not have the courage to abuse other police officials in future. (The *Chiragh-i-Aiman*, Agra, of the 16th June, complains that Bhagwán Dás is accustomed to abuse persons, and lately abused Muhammad Ali Beg, a head constable, simply because the head constable stood in the verandah of the office of the District Superintendent of Police without his police dress on. The head constable has prosecuted him for assaulting and defaming him and demanding a bribe from him).

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 16th June, says that the editor has received complaints against the accountant in the Government Treasury and the head-clerk and other subordinates in the Collectorate at Agra and will publish them in a future issue, if they are found true on enquiry.

The same paper says that there is a standing order of the Local Government to the effect that persons who are related to each other should not be employed in the same office, but that there are eight or nine clerks in the District and Sessions Judge's office at Agra who are all Khatrias and related to each other.

Circulation,  
63 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 12th June, says that it appears from a newspaper that in the cantonment of Siálkot a European officer has issued an order to the effect that any person who does not make obeisance to him shall be fined Rs. 10, and that no man whose pay is below Rs. 30 should use an umbrella. If the news is correct, the officer has become mad or has been seized by the spirit of some old Muhammadan king.

Alleged misbehaviour of the accountant in the Government Treasury and assistants in the Collectorate, Agra.

Relatives employed in the Judge's office at Agra.

An objectionable order said to have been issued by a European officer in the cantonment of Siálkot.



Circulation,  
100 copies.

The Mainpuri correspondent of the *Musl-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th June, says that the complaint published in the *Sárma-i-Rozgár* of the 24th May against Mr. Bartlett, the Magistrate of Mainpuri, is exaggerated and false. The Magistrate only rebuked Jamna Prasad, the Excise Muharrir, and fined him one rupee, as his work was found to be in a very unsatisfactory state and he did not know those things which he ought to have known. Mr. Bartlett is a very polite and courteous man and has gained widespread popularity among the people.

## POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Amru-l-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 16th June, complains that since the discontinuance of the delivery of mails at the city post-office, Meerut, there has been unnecessary delay every day in the receipt of their letters by the residents of the city. As the head post-office is situated at the distance of about 2½ miles from the city, postal peons lose the greater part of the day in twice bringing letters from the office. Hence the city mails had better be sent to the city post-office from the railway-station as before.

The same paper, advertng to the introduction of half-anna platform tickets by the railway authorities, complains that the payment of half an anna for the ticket presses severely on the people. The tickets should be issued free, or their price should not exceed one or two pies. The editor advises the people to appeal to Government if the Traffic Manager does not himself reduce the price.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
285 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th June, says that on the 2nd idem some European officers of the Agra garrison who went to a village named Mahpai, in Mahában, Muttra, for shooting, set fire to the forest in the



village in order to prevent game from escaping. All the trees in the forest, which extended over three miles, were burnt, and the zamindars of the village are said to have suffered a loss of six or seven thousand rupees from the conflagration.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Mu'it-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th June, says that on the 12th idem, at 10 P.M., some men and women who were going in a carriage on the Sikandra road in Agra were attacked by robbers at a distance of about 2½ miles from the city. The thieves hurt one man and robbed the women of all their jewellery. The police-station at Sikandra was abolished about a year ago, and since then robberies have often occurred on the road above referred to. Hence the police-station had better be re-established.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th June, states that all classes of traders at Agra disapprove of the enhancement of the rates of octroi duties and the water-supply scheme, Agra. The sugar-traders lately held a public meeting to condemn the measure, and the *ghi*-traders will follow suit shortly. The cloth-merchants, too, have expressed their dissatisfaction. The butchers highly disapprove of the increase in the octroi duty, particularly because they have to pay several taxes to the cantonment authorities in addition. The *Nasim-i-Agra* does not think that the Municipal Board has been well advised in resolving to borrow 12 lakhs of rupees in order to provide water-supply for the city. The Board has not told the public how it will pay the debt, and the whole city is not likely to profit by the water-supply.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
1	<i>Adib-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Haidar Husain.	June 28th & May 7th.	June 15th & 17th.	140 copies.
2	<i>Agr-i-Akbar</i>	Agra	"	"	Tajammul-Husain.	June 14th	19th	200
3	<i>Akbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 12th	" 16th	63
4	<i>Akbar-i-Chand</i>	Chunar	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	"	"	215
5	<i>Azam-i-Tuseer</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatul-lah	" 15th	" 17th	200
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Rai	" 12th & 16th.	" 15th & 18th.	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
7	<i>Almor-i-Akbar</i>	Almor	Hindi	Weekly	Sadai Nand	11th	13th	85 copies.
8	<i>Andru-i-Akbar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 13th	" 19th	160
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" 9th	" 13th	425
10	<i>Arya Pathra</i>	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Raj Bahadur	For June	"	250
11	<i>Sidd</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	June 15th	16th	100
12	<i>Bihar Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	"	18th	2,000
13	<i>Bihar Jwan</i>	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varmá,	" 13th	" 19th	"
14	<i>Bulak-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sardar	" 11th	" 15th	"
15	<i>Chiragh-i-Aman</i>	Agra	"	"	Rasai Ali	" 16th	" 18th	"
16	<i>Daksh-i-Quiseri</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 16th	"	250
17	<i>Daksh-i-Sikanderi</i>	Bampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 11th	" 13th	425



## List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	Dinakar Prakhish	Lucknow	Hindī	Monthly	Bām Dās Varmā	For May	June 16th	170 copies.
19	Gulshar-i-Oudh	Sultanpur	Urdū	Weekly	Nirotan Dās	June 12th	18th	400
20	Hami-i-Hind	Allahābād	"	"	Sadar-i-din	3rd	19th	220
21	Hindī Pradip	"	Hindī	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhatt	For June	18th	181
22	Hindustān	Kālkānkar	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	June 12th to 17th	18th to 18th,	100
23	Jalpur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasad	18th & 16th	16th & 19th,	180
24	Jalwa-i-Badli	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Khalī	9th	15th	150
25	Jām-i-Jamshed	Morādābād	"	"	Jamshed Ali	3rd	17th	163
26	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhegrū Khān	15th	18th	250
27	Kārdmah	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqūb	11th	13th	591 copies (in-
28	Kāshī Patrakā	Benares	Hindī-Urdū	"	Lakshmi Shankar	15th	16th	cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).
29	Kāyasth Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdū	"	Budra Prasad	16th	18th	200 copies.
30	Kawshid-i-Afāq	Philbhit	"	"	Mashar Ahsan Khān,	"	19th	130
31	Mirador Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-English	"	"	14th	14th	200
32	Mashr-i-Qadīr	Lucknow	Urdū	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	12th	19th	47
33	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgā Prasad	16th	18th	250
34	Mūl-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	14th	15th	100
35	Mūl-i-Lam	Agri	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	10th	16th	135
36	Murqqa-i-Tashir	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Bihari Lal	For June	18th	130
37	Nagar-i-Lam	Morādābād	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	June 11th	15th	130



38	<i>Najma-i-Akbar</i>	Etawah	...	...	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rohu-l-lah Khan	...	16th	...	19th	...	180
39	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agrá	...	...	...	Weekly	...	Jamná Dás Biswás	...	15th	...	16th	...	385
40	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	...	...	...	"	...	Kunj Bibari Lal	...	"	...	17th	...	500
41	<i>Nasim-i-Mulk</i>	Morádábád	...	...	...	"	...	Fahimu-l-din	...	"	...	"	...	100
42	<i>Nasim-i-Awad</i>	Cawnpore	...	...	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	9th	...	13th	...	306
43	<i>Nasim-i-Sindh</i>	Harda	...	...	...	"	...	Basudeva Bhaskar	...	13th	...	15th	...	400
44	<i>Oudh Akbar</i>	Lucknow	...	...	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	13th to 19th	...	13th to 19th	...	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
45	<i>Pragya Samachar</i>	Allahabad	...	...	...	Weekly	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	18th	...	18th	...	400 copies.
46	<i>Rabbar</i>	Morádábád	...	...	...	"	...	Partab Kishun	...	4th	...	17th	...	432
47	<i>Rajasthan Gazette</i>	Ajmere	...	...	...	"	...	Murád Alf	...	11th	...	13th	...	150
48	<i>Raj Prakash</i>	Rathum	...	...	...	"	...	Muhammed Abdu-l-Haq	...	7th	...	19th	...	150
49	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	Morádábád	...	...	...	"	...	Jamshed Alf	...	3rd	...	17th	...	150
50	<i>Roshan</i>	Lucknow	...	...	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahadur	...	11th & 14th	...	13th & 16th	...	113
51	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	...	...	...	Weekly	...	Banahi Dhar	...	11th	...	15th	...	160
52	<i>Sarab Singh</i>	Khandwa	...	...	...	"	...	Lakshman Anant	...	13th	...	16th	...	200
53	<i>Sarab-i-Rangar</i>	Agra	...	...	...	"	...	Itrat Husain	...	16th	...	18th	...	258
54	<i>Tahsil</i>	Morádábád	...	...	...	"	...	Musaffar Alf Khan	...	12th	...	19th	...	60
55	<i>Tamamdi</i>	Lucknow	...	...	...	"	...	Puran Chand	...	16th	...	"	...	125
56	<i>Tatt-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	...	...	...	"	...	Sajid Husain	...	"	...	"	...	298
57	<i>Upharak</i>	Agrá	...	...	...	Monthly	...	Narayan Prasad	...	For June	...	16th	...	130
58	<i>Vishva Dhar</i>	Dhar	...	...	...	Weekly	...	Balwant Kishor Nath	...	June 14th	...	"	...	"

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD: }  
The 24th June, 1888.



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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye. The concentration of the solution was 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, 90.0, 100.0, 150.0, 200.0, 300.0, 400.0, 500.0, 600.0, 700.0, 800.0, 900.0, 1000.0, 1500.0, 2000.0, 3000.0, 4000.0, 5000.0, 6000.0, 7000.0, 8000.0, 9000.0, 10000.0, 15000.0, 20000.0, 30000.0, 40000.0, 50000.0, 60000.0, 70000.0, 80000.0, 90000.0, 100000.0, 150000.0, 200000.0, 300000.0, 400000.0, 500000.0, 600000.0, 700000.0, 800000.0, 900000.0, 1000000.0, 1500000.0, 2000000.0, 3000000.0, 4000000.0, 5000000.0, 6000000.0, 7000000.0, 8000000.0, 9000000.0, 10000000.0, 15000000.0, 20000000.0, 30000000.0, 40000000.0, 50000000.0, 60000000.0, 70000000.0, 80000000.0, 90000000.0, 100000000.0, 150000000.0, 200000000.0, 300000000.0, 400000000.0, 500000000.0, 600000000.0, 700000000.0, 800000000.0, 900000000.0, 1000000000.0, 1500000000.0, 2000000000.0, 3000000000.0, 4000000000.0, 5000000000.0, 6000000000.0, 7000000000.0, 8000000000.0, 9000000000.0, 10000000000.0, 15000000000.0, 20000000000.0, 30000000000.0, 40000000000.0, 50000000000.0, 60000000000.0, 70000000000.0, 80000000000.0, 90000000000.0, 100000000000.0, 150000000000.0, 200000000000.0, 300000000000.0, 400000000000.0, 500000000000.0, 600000000000.0, 700000000000.0, 800000000000.0, 900000000000.0, 1000000000000.0, 1500000000000.0, 2000000000000.0, 3000000000000.0, 4000000000000.0, 5000000000000.0, 6000000000000.0, 7000000000000.0, 8000000000000.0, 9000000000000.0, 10000000000000.0, 15000000000000.0, 20000000000000.0, 30000000000000.0, 40000000000000.0, 50000000000000.0, 60000000000000.0, 70000000000000.0, 80000000000000.0, 90000000000000.0, 100000000000000.0, 150000000000000.0, 200000000000000.0, 300000000000000.0, 400000000000000.0, 500000000000000.0, 600000000000000.0, 700000000000000.0, 800000000000000.0, 900000000000000.0, 1000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000.0, 2000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000000.0, 10000000

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**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**Received up to 26th June, 1888.**

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